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## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AMENDMENT MEMO

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<b>2001 Assembly Bill 224</b>	<b>Assembly Substitute Amendment 1</b>
Memo published: February 8, 2002      Contact: Robert J. Conlin, Senior Staff Attorney (266-2298)	

### Current Law

Generally, under current law, a person may not engage in barbering and cosmetology unless he or she is granted a barber or cosmetologist license by the Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board. Barbering or cosmetology is defined as doing certain things with the hair, including shampooing.

### Assembly Bill 224

Assembly Bill 224 creates a shampoo certificate that the Barbering and Cosmetology Board is required to issue to a person who has completed at least 16 hours of training in shampooing in a program approved by the board. The bill prohibits a person from providing shampooing services in a licensed establishment unless the person holds a shampoo certificate, barber or cosmetologist license, or temporary permit, or is a barbering or cosmetology student or apprentice. The bill requires the board to charge a one-time \$20 fee for a shampoo certificate, which is not subject to renewal.

The bill allows the board to take disciplinary action against a person who knowingly employs a person to provide shampooing services in a licensed establishment who does not have the appropriate certificate or license to do so.

### Substitute Amendment 1

Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 makes four primary changes to the bill, as described below:

- The substitute amendment requires 24, instead of 16, hours of training in order to receive a shampooing certificate.
- The substitute amendment requires that shampooing certificates be renewed biennially for a fee of \$20.

- The substitute amendment provides that a person holding a shampooing certificate must work under the direct supervision of a licensed barber or cosmetologist.
- The substitute amendment provides that a person holding a shampoo certificate may not select the products used in shampooing, perform any analysis required for shampooing, or rinse out any products used in curling, dyeing, tinting, coloring, bleaching, or waving hair.

On February 7, 2002, the Assembly adopted the substitute amendment and passed the bill, on a vote of Ayes, 62; Noes, 34.

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